

Factors Influencing the Implementation of Green Open Space Policy in Medan City

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Abstract: The aim of this research is to determine the existence of green open spaces, the implementation of policies in providing green open spaces, and to analyze the factors influencing the implementation of green open space policies. The research methodology used is descriptive with a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques include interviews, observations, and documentation. The findings reveal that the implementation of the Regional Spatial Plan policy in providing Green Open Spaces in Medan City does not fully comply with the provisions of Regional Regulations No.1 of 2022. Currently, approximately 10% of the city's green open spaces have been realized. This is influenced by factors such as the desired degree of change, program implementers, resources, including budget availability, allocation of green open spaces in spatial planning, the implementation of related work plans for green open spaces, land availability, high land values, and the power, interests, and strategies of involved actors in land use control and supervision. Therefore, recommendations from this research include the need for the government to consistently realize the development of green open spaces in every region of Medan City, the importance of socializing the Urban Spatial Planning Policy to various city development stakeholders, and considering both supporting and inhibiting factors in the process of implementing green open space policies.

Keywords: Implementation of policies; regional spatial plan; green open spaces

1. Introduction

The increasing growth and development of urban areas from year to year, affecting the urban population, lead to an increased demand for space and land for both residential and business/industrial areas. Urban development focusing on the economic sector, where efforts for profitable land fulfillment are viewed from an economic perspective, will undoubtedly have a tangible impact on environmental quality, especially for developments that prioritize economic aspects over the environment.

The declining environmental conditions are one of the responsibilities delegated to local governments according to Law No.32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government. In the context of regional autonomy, the management of regional natural resources and the environmental sector depends on local leaders, whether they be governors, mayors, or regents. The political actions of leaders in development policies should be oriented towards sustainable development, including policies and programs supporting environmental sustainability, as outlined in Law No.26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning.

Medan City, one of the largest cities in Indonesia alongside Jakarta and Surabaya, has experienced significant growth in terms of population, economy, and supporting facilities and infrastructure. However, the high population growth in Medan has resulted in a decrease in Green Open Spaces (Ruang Terbuka Hijau or RTH). This poses a challenge for the Medan City government to acquire land for the realization of RTH in accordance with Medan City Regulation No. 1 of 2022 concerning the Spatial Planning of Medan City. Mayor of Medan, Bobby Nasution, mentioned that Medan City currently only has five hectares of RTH from a total city area of around 26,510 hectares. Hence, there is still a need for 15 percent or 2,916 hectares, as specified in the Spatial Planning Regulation of Medan City. This requires land acquisition to strive as much as possible to provide public RTH. This indicates that Medan City has not been able to provide sufficient RTH for both public and private purposes. Another issue arises due to the revitalization of Lapangan Merdeka in Medan. The revitalization has received criticism from various parties because the RTH in Medan only reaches 7%, which, when divided among

the 21 districts in Medan, is less than 1%. This identifies that the Medan City Government's efforts to revitalize Lapangan Merdeka are one of the causes of the lack of RTH in Medan (Rahmadsyah, 2023).

The proportion of Green Open Space in major cities in Indonesia shows that Medan City has a low area of green open spaces, only reaching 8%. This indicates that Medan City has not been optimal in implementing green open space compared to other major cities. This is due to the high level of urbanization in Medan, impacting the availability of urban land. Until 2022, Medan City still needs 2,916 hectares according to the Spatial Planning Regulation of Medan City. This indicates that Medan City still faces issues in the management of green open spaces, and the implementation of green open space planning has not been in line with Medan City Regulation No. 1 of 2022, which states a minimum requirement of 20% for public RTH.

The suboptimal implementation of green open spaces is highly influenced by changes in land area. From 2012 to 2018, Medan City experienced changes in land use covering an area of 1,115.62 hectares. The use of land in industrial areas changed function to other uses by 0.88%. Residential land use changed function to trade and services by 0.24%. Other land use changed function to industrial areas by 11.13%, and other land use changed function to trade and services by 2.22%. Another significant change was the transformation of other land use to residential areas, amounting to 85.53%. This certainly affects the planning of green open spaces in Medan, which is still not optimal (Sipayung et al., 2019).

The decreasing availability of green open spaces that people can use for outdoor activities today is due to various development interests deemed more important and economically valuable. As a result, land for green open space needs is increasingly considered less important and neglected. Given the importance of this issue, the author wishes to conduct further research on the factors influencing the existence of green open spaces in Medan City.

2. Literature Review

Public Policy

According to Dunn (2003: 109), public policy is a series of interconnected choices (including decisions not to act) made by government institutions or officials in areas related to governance tasks. Public policies always contain at least three basic components: broad objectives, specific targets, and ways to achieve those targets.

Public policy represents decisions by state authorities aimed at regulating communal life. The objectives of public policies can be distinguished based on resources or risks, i.e., between policies aiming to distribute national resources and those aiming to absorb state resources (Nugroho, 2015: 112). To achieve its objectives, a policy can be translated into a more operational program, facilitating its implementation.

Essentially, public policy serves as both a means and a framework for implementing government functions. With this nature, public policy reflects the direction and content of implementing these government functions. In this context, public policy is a product of the government environment and, in turn, influences the development of that government environment (Hamdi, 2014: 53).

Public Space Policy

In the spatial context, public space refers to places where everyone has the right to access freely without charge. Public space encompasses all parts of the natural and built environment where the community has free access. Public spaces include streets, squares, paved areas, green open spaces and parks, and public/private spaces with unrestricted access (Carmona et al, 2004:10).

Public spaces play a role in defining a city's character and are considered assets for a city. Quality public spaces with well-maintained environments can enhance the social life of urban communities by creating added value economically, socially, and environmentally. Therefore, the design of urban public spaces is crucial to ensure their suitability for the general public.

In the legal framework, public spaces in Indonesia hold significant importance for urban areas with the enactment of Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning. Article 28 emphasizes the need for planning green open spaces (RTH) and non-green open spaces (RTNH) within a city. In this context, RTH and RTNH provided for public use are categorized as public spaces. Furthermore, Article 29 specifies the proportion of RTH, which should be at least 30% of the city's total area, and the proportion of public RTH should be at least 20% of the city's total area.

Green Open Spaces

The proposed Sustainable Development Goals highlight public spaces as a crucial target in global development. This aligns with Indonesia's national policy, where Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning mandates that the proportion of public green open spaces in urban areas should be at least 20 percent of the city's total area.

Green open spaces in urban areas are part of city spatial planning serving various functions, including green areas, city parks, urban forest green areas, recreational green areas, sports activity green areas, cemetery green areas, agricultural green areas, green corridors, and yard green areas. Green open spaces in the city are areas filled with plants, vegetation, and natural elements supporting direct or indirect benefits provided by green open spaces (Santoso & Retna, 2012). According to Joga (2011:92), green open spaces are lands/areas containing natural elements and structures that can perform ecological processes, such as air pollution control, climate amelioration, water management, and so on. These natural elements are the characteristics of green open spaces in urban areas, including natural elements such as plants or vegetation, bodies of water, and other natural elements.

According to the Ministerial Regulation No. 05/PRT/M/2008 on Green Open Spaces, both public and private green open spaces have intrinsic ecological functions and additional (extrinsic) functions, including architectural, social, and economic functions. In an urban area, these four main functions can be combined according to the needs, interests, and sustainability of the city. The ecological function of green open spaces, ensuring the physical sustainability of an urban area, should be in a specific location, size, and form within the urban area, serving purposes like protecting the resources supporting human life and building a habitat network for wildlife. Green open spaces for other functions (social, economic, architectural) are supportive green open spaces that enhance the environmental and cultural quality of the city, and they can be located and shaped according to needs and interests, such as for beauty, recreation, and architectural support. The benefits of green open spaces based on their functions are divided into direct benefits (immediate and tangible) like obtaining materials for sale (wood, leaves, flowers), physical comfort (shade, freshness), and indirect benefits (long-term and intangible) such as water management and biodiversity conservation.

Urban Spatial Planning

In accordance with Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning Article 11 Paragraph 2, the regional government of a regency has the authority to carry out spatial planning for the regency area. This planning includes regional spatial planning, utilization of regional space, and control of regional space utilization.

Sesuai ketentuan Pasal 59 Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 15 According to the provisions of Article 59 of Government Regulation Number 15 of 2010 regarding the Implementation of Spatial Planning, every Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) for a regency/city must determine the part of the regency/city area that needs to have its Detailed Spatial Plan (RDTR) formulated. The areas to be covered by RDTR are urban or strategic areas of the regency/city. RDTR for regency/city strategic areas can be formulated if they exhibit urban characteristics or are planned to become urban areas and meet the criteria for the scope of RDTR planning set out in this guideline.

The position of RDTR in the national spatial planning and national development planning system is prepared as needed. In cases where the RTRW for a regency/city requires RDTR, a comprehensive RDTR is prepared, including zoning regulations, as a fundamental basis for controlling spatial utilization. It also serves as the basis for the preparation of Detailed Zoning Plans (RTBL) for the zones identified in the RDTR as prioritized for intervention. If the RTRW for a regency/city does not require RDTR, zoning regulations can be formulated for urban areas, whether existing or planned in the regency/city area. RDTR is a plan that designates blocks in functional areas as an elaboration of activities into spatial forms, considering the interrelation between activities in

the functional area to create a harmonious environment between main and supporting activities in that functional area.

Framework of Thought

The framework of thought for this research is as follows:

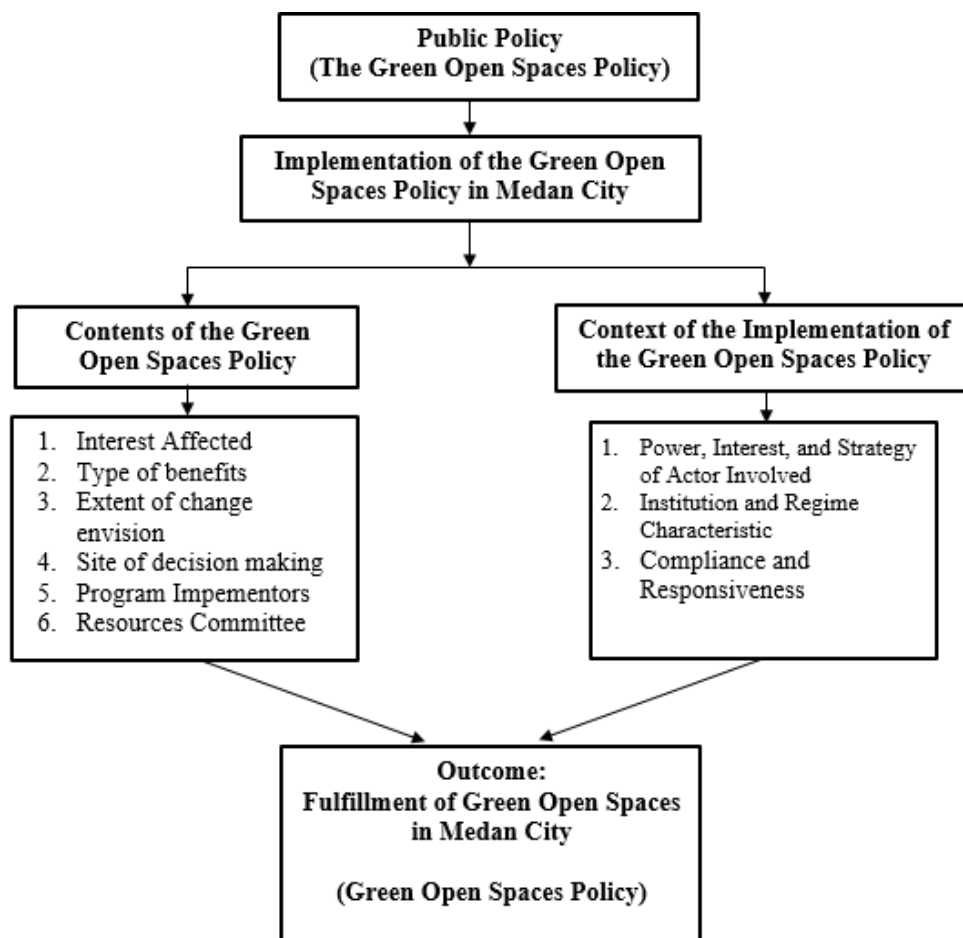


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

3. Research Methods

This research employs a qualitative descriptive research method. The qualitative method is utilized to obtain in-depth data, data that holds significance (Abdussamad, 2021: 79-80), while the descriptive research aims to define a situation or phenomenon as it is (Manrejo et al., 2023; Prasetyo et al., 2023). The study is conducted in the city of Medan as it is one of the major cities in Indonesia, alongside Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung, and other significant urban areas that are continuously developing.

Data collection techniques include interviews based on a list of questions and interview guides from selected informants such as the Head of the Department of Housing, Settlement Areas, Urban Planning and Development of Medan, the Head of the Environmental Agency of Medan, the Head of the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) of Medan, as well as several community members involved in the green space policy. Additionally, it is complemented by observations and documentation of data that support and are necessary for the green space policy in Medan. The data analysis technique for this research utilizes the Miles and Huberman model, involving steps such as data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions (Sugiyono, 2018:246).

4. Results and Discussion

Implementation of RTH Policy in Medan City

The implementation of the green open space policy is a part of Medan city's spatial planning policy in achieving Smart City governance. According to Medan City Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2022 on the Spatial Planning Plan for Medan City for the period 2022-2042, to realize the 20% public green space and 10% private green space policy from the total area of Medan City, the strategies employed are as follows: 1) Expanding green spaces through land consolidation; 2) Developing green spaces in the former Terjun landfill area in Medan Marelán District; 3) Restoring the function of green spaces that have changed to other functions; 4) Green space revitalization; 5) Provision of city parks, neighborhood parks, urban forests, green belts, green road corridors, and specific functions; 6) Increasing the number of private and public green spaces by establishing a minimum Green Basic Coefficient (KDH) for each land plot; 7) Implementing incentive and disincentive mechanisms for private green space provision with strict regulations and controls for area development; and 8) Providing green spaces through collaboration patterns and social forest development.

To achieve the fulfillment of green open spaces, the Medan City government plans the spatial layout in the city of Medan, which can be illustrated on the map below:

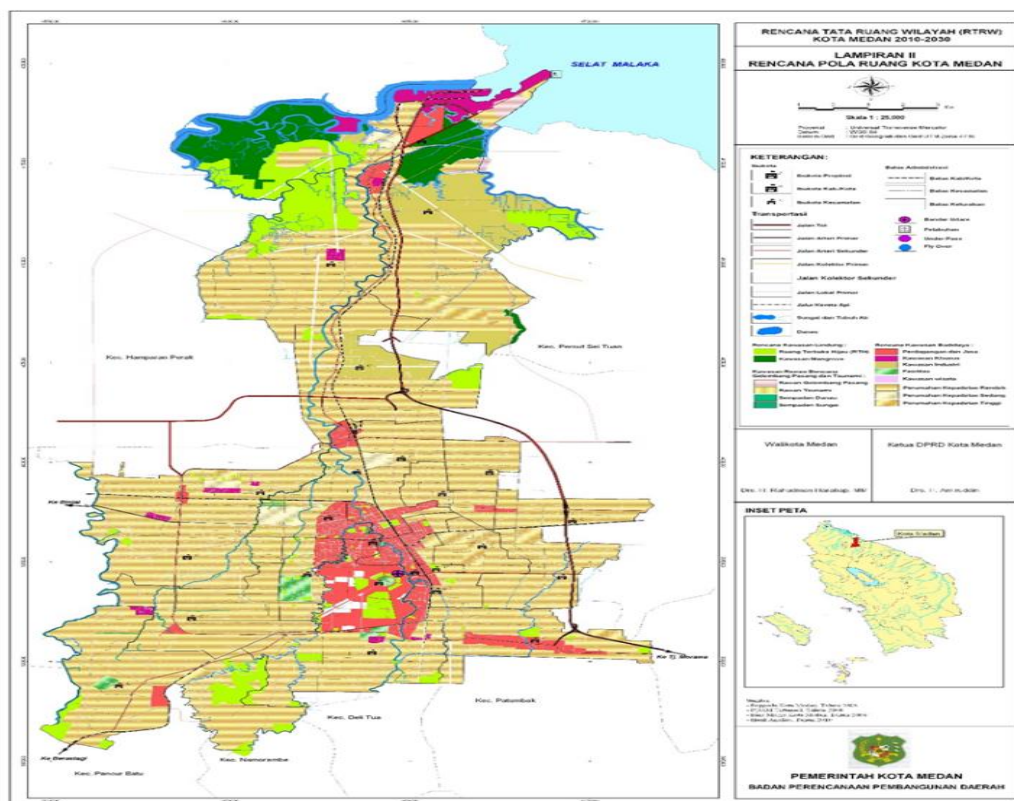


Figure 2. Map of the Spatial Planning Plan (RTRW) of Medan City

In Figure 2, the conservation area planning is represented on the map by light green and dark green colors. The largest development plan for green open spaces (RTH) in Medan City is located in the northern part of the city, specifically in the Medan Marelán district, followed by the Medan Labuhan region. The Medan City area has various land uses, including both Green Open Spaces (RTH) and non-RTH. The use of land for RTH is categorized into private RTH and public RTH. The table below shows the extent of green open spaces in Medan City.

According to data from the Department of Housing, Settlement, and Spatial Planning in 2022, Medan City has a total area of private RTH of 8,314.20 hectares (28.58%), meeting the standard of 10%, while public RTH covers only 3,328.70 hectares (11.44%), below the standard of 20%. Therefore, to meet the required standards, an additional 8.56% of public RTH is still needed. Furthermore, the distribution of the RTH area in Medan City indicates that there are 14 districts that do not meet the proportion of green open spaces as stipulated by the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, where the provision and utilization of green open spaces are required to be at least 30 percent of the city's total area. Several districts meet the criteria and provide a significant proportion of city green open spaces, including Medan Belawan, Medan Kota, Medan Labuhan, Medan Marelan, Medan Polonia, Selayang, and Medan Tuntungan.

Analysis of Factors Influencing the Implementation of RTH in Medan City

To analyze and address the issues in this research, an exposition of variables, sub-variables, and parameters influencing the implementation of Open Space Policy in Medan City is conducted based on the theoretical foundation of policy implementation by Merilee S. Grindle.

Table 1. Operational Model of Policy Implementation Merilee S. Grindle

Theory/Model	Variables	Sub-variables	Parameter
Merilee S. Grindle's Policy Implementation Theory	Policy Contents	Interests that influence	Implementation targets
		Types of benefits to be generated	Benefits obtained from the implementation of the policy regarding the needs of Green Open Space (RTH)
		Degree of change to be achieved	Changes in the achievements of RTH
		Decision-making authority	Institutions/authorities involved in the policy
		Program implementers	Organization implementing the RTH policy
		Resources used	1. Adequate human resources 2. Budget/cost required
	Implementation Context	Power, Interests, and Strategies of Involved Actors	1. Power and Interests of Implementing Actors 2. Strategies Employed by Policy Implementers
		Characteristics of Institutions and Authorities	Commitment of Policy Implementers to Minimize Other Interests
		Level of Compliance and Responses of Implementers	1. Implementing policies in accordance with regulations 2. Consistency in policy implementation

4.2.1. Policy Contents

The implementation of the Open Space Policy in Medan City is based on the mandate of Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning. This law stipulates that urban open space provision should be a minimum of 30% of the total urban area. The policy, derived from this law, is issued by the North Sumatra Provincial Government regarding open space provision and is implemented through Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2017 concerning Spatial Planning in North Sumatra Province for the period 2017-2037, which includes Medan City. Following this policy, the Medan City Government executes the implementation of urban open space through Mayor Regulation Number 1 of 2022 concerning Spatial Planning in Medan City for the period 2022-2042. This regulation reaffirms the importance of open spaces as a component of Medan City's spatial planning policy in achieving Smart City governance with an environmental perspective.

The implementation of the Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) in providing urban open spaces in Medan is carried out based on directives from the central government, as outlined in planning documents to ensure consistency and commitment in providing the required proportion of open spaces. However, land use changes, such as the conversion of agricultural land to residential areas and the conversion of forests into oil palm plantations, pose challenges to both the quantitative and qualitative adequacy of open spaces. A key obstacle to expanding urban open spaces is the low awareness and participation of the community and business sector in environmental management.

Moving on to the indicators of the types of benefits derived from a policy, it is essential to demonstrate that a policy generates positive outcomes. These benefits are aimed at providing tangible positive results for the community when the policy is implemented. Quality development yields maximum benefits while minimizing the depletion of resources (sustainable development). Public green spaces in urban areas are crucial, providing comfortable, safe, and beautiful places for the growing population to gather and socialize. However, interviews and observations reveal ongoing efforts by the government to realize public green spaces in line with regulations, aiming for a minimum of 20% coverage. Public green spaces serve as expressions of local culture, communication hubs for city residents, and venues for recreation, education, and training in understanding nature. In addition to these functions, public green spaces also have economic benefits, producing sellable products such as flowers, fruits, leaves, and vegetables, contributing to various sectors like agriculture and forestry.

Regarding the degree of change aimed at by the spatial planning policy in providing green spaces in Medan City, the current condition indicates that Medan has not met the required green space proportion according to Article 22, paragraph 1 of Regional Regulation No.1 of 2022. The planned green space in Medan is only 4,587 hectares or 16.8% of the detailed city area. This consists of various types, including urban forests, city parks, district parks, neighborhood parks, and cemeteries. The existing green spaces, as of 2022, cover approximately 10% of Medan's total area. Although there was a significant increase in the recorded green space in 2020, attributed to differences in data collection systems, challenges arise due to the lack of territorial expansion in Medan City. This poses a challenge for the government to achieve the targeted green space coverage, falling short by about 14% as per the green space policy. The commitment of the Medan City Mayor, as stated in a letter dated October 15, 2021, outlines plans for land acquisition to fulfill the 20% public green space target, including areas for public cemeteries, city parks, neighborhood parks, urban forests, district parks, and local protection areas with a Green Basic Coefficient (KDH) of 95%.

The fourth indicator relates to the position of the implementer in the green space provision policy in Medan City, explaining how the decision-making authority is determined for the policy's execution. The responsibility for decision-making regarding the implementation of green spaces in Medan lies with the Medan City Government, delegated to the relevant Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD), specifically the Department of Housing, Settlements, Civil Works, and Urban Spatial Planning in this study. However, there is no specific regulation or legislation specifying the authority of this department in the green space policy. Some urban areas in Indonesia have specific regulations on green space policy implementation, such as Semarang City Regulation No. 7 of 2010 on Green Open Space Planning, Surabaya City Regulation No. 7 of 2002 on Green Open Space Management, and others. The existence of specific regulations provides a clear guideline for the authority of green space policy implementation, determining the locus of decision-making related to the implementation of green space policies.

One crucial element needed by implementing agencies/institutions to achieve the goals of a policy is resources. The implementation of activities requires potential resources to support the success of these activities. This is true for the provision of green spaces. The Human Resources (HR) indicator addresses the competence of human resources in executing the green space policy. This competence can be improved through various training programs, self-development, technical guidance, socialization, and other activities. Information from interviews with Lisnidar, an employee of the Department of Housing, Settlements, Civil Works, and Urban Spatial Planning in Medan City, reveals that efforts to enhance the quality of HR competence are outlined in the department's Work Plan for 2022. This plan includes routine programs for government employee performance, such as office administration services, improving employee discipline, upgrading infrastructure for employees, enhancing employee capacity, and developing performance and financial reporting systems. Based on the data collected, the analysis indicates that the HR parameter has been fulfilled through competence preparation programs by the Department of Housing, Settlements, Civil Works, and Urban Spatial Planning in Medan, contributing to the

effective implementation of the green space policy that benefits the community.

Another resource indicator affecting the implementation of the green space policy is financial resources. The availability of funds is assessed based on budget data specifically allocated for green space provision in each land use dominance in Medan City. However, there is a limitation in budget availability, with allocations not commensurate with the responsibilities and extensive working areas. The limited government-owned land poses a challenge for urban green space provision, and the need to purchase undeveloped land becomes a gradual, expensive process due to inadequate government budgets and competing financing needs in various sectors. The Medan City Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) estimates a budget of around IDR 90 trillion is required to meet green space requirements in the city, while the City Planning Agency (Bappeda) responds by stating that the city allocates only IDR 50 billion annually for land acquisition to be converted into green spaces. Consequently, the addition of land for green spaces in a year can only be planned for five to ten hectares with an estimated price of IDR 2,000,000 per square meter. Currently, the government has a Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) Regulation stipulating a 30% green space requirement. To achieve this, annual budgets are allocated to purchase land, around 300 to 400 hectares per year, distributed to stakeholders for conversion into green spaces.

4.2.2. Implementation Context

This indicator will elucidate the power dynamics involved in the implementation of the green open space policy. Power is something metaphysically legitimized by the state, which requires all its rules to be adhered to by every citizen (Afandi, 2012). In Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2022, the authority for managing green open spaces lies with the Mayor and the Technical Agency. According to the interview with Mrs. Lisnidar, the authority over green open spaces is entirely managed by the city government, which delegates its tasks to the Department of Housing, Settlements, Civil Works, and Urban Spatial Planning (DPKPCCKTR) of Medan City. The department formulates green open space programs, including settlement management absorbed into the Medium-Term Regional Development Plan (RPJMD) of Medan City. The approved RPJMD facilitates the DPKPCCKTR's tasks by providing a framework guideline. Regarding the provision of green open spaces in Medan City, the power and interests of the involved actors do not significantly influence the policy. In this context, the Department of Housing, Settlements, Civil Works, and Urban Spatial Planning of Medan City plays a crucial role as a direct stakeholder in the field, ensuring the provision of open spaces aligns with the existing spatial planning and regional plans. The department consistently coordinates with relevant agencies to avoid conflicting interests that could impede the implementation of green open space provision.

Institutional characteristics also refer to the place where a policy is implemented and have an impact on its success. The organization or institution where policy implementation takes place, as well as the governing regime, influence policy implementation. In this research, the characteristics of the Department of Housing, Settlements, Civil Works, and Urban Spatial Planning of Medan City, including its tasks and authority in the green open space domain, are governed by Mayor Regulation No. 54 of 2017 on the Details of the Duties and Functions of the Department of Housing, Settlements, and Urban Spatial Planning of Medan City. The democratic nature of this institution involves public participation, being accountable to the city government. From the interviews, it is evident that this department is responsible for green open spaces and settlement management. The provision of green open spaces in Medan City also involves collaboration with different institutions within its government organizational structure. Technical agencies responsible for green open space provision in Medan City include the Department of Housing, Settlements, Civil Works, and Urban Spatial Planning of Medan City, which collaborates with the Provincial Spatial Planning Agency of North Sumatra and the Environmental Agency. This collaboration extends to working with local districts/neighborhoods, private entities such as state-owned enterprises, and the community on specific programs. The indicator of Institutional Characteristics for the Department of Housing, Settlements, Civil Works, and Urban Spatial Planning of Medan City highlights its focus on the planning and technical aspects of green open space policy implementation in Medan City. As a field-based institution, it directly executes greening programs, aiming to fulfill the 30% green open space requirement, a task currently underway. This department is also a strategically combined institution that is currently under investigation, targeting green open space development objects, aligning with one of the sustainable development goals for Medan City.

The responsiveness of public organizations in fulfilling their mission and objectives, especially in meeting the needs of the community, is crucial. In this context, responsiveness is interpreted as the ability of the Department of Housing, Settlements, Civil Works, and Urban Spatial Planning of Medan City to respond to the needs and address various complaints and suggestions from the public. The compliance and responsiveness of the department to public feedback in the implementation of its programs are essential. Every actor involved must adhere to each evaluation after the policy program is carried out. This aspect is crucial to understanding the extent of community involvement in accepting, rejecting, and contributing ideas to the implementers. As a commitment to fulfilling the proportion of green open spaces and maintaining consistency from spatial pattern plans to detailed planning documents, specific regulations for the Regional Spatial Plan for Green Open Spaces can be used as a guide for space utilization permits until the Mayor's regulation on Detailed Spatial Plans for Green Open Spaces (RDTRK) is enacted. Referring to Law No. 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning, the proportion of green open spaces in Medan should be 30% of the city's total area or around 7,953 hectares, with public green open spaces covering 5,302 hectares and private green open spaces covering 2,651 hectares.

Based on observations, various issues exist in the implementation of green open spaces in Medan City, such as the quantity and condition of green open spaces not meeting community needs, the policy product of the Regional Regulation on Detailed Spatial Plans and Zoning of Medan City not consistently aligning with other similar regulations, and the involvement of Medan City residents in the success of the green open space policy still being limited to participating in programs. The provision of private green open spaces is regulated by Mayor Regulation No. 35 of 2013 on the Provision of Green Open Spaces in Every Parcel of Buildings in Medan City. Compliance with private green open spaces, at 13% of the parcel area, is mandatory for anyone or entity applying for a building permit (IMB). If this requirement cannot be met, the applicant must provide rooftop space as a minimum 20% green open space of the parcel area. Efforts to maintain and expand urban green open spaces involve various policies, including: 1) Restricting the construction of buildings unless they have a highly vital function or serve as supporting elements within green open spaces; 2) Developing green open space areas as part of public facilities and city/environmental parks; and 3) Developing green open space areas as a buffer between industrial areas and other functional areas, especially residential areas.

5. Conclusion and Suggestion

Conclusion

Based on the observations and analyses conducted, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The presence of Green Open Spaces (RTH) in Medan City covers an area of 2,650.9 hectares, approximately 10% of the total city area. However, this RTH area does not meet the requirements of Indonesian Law No. 26 of 2007 and Regional Regulation (PERDA) No. 1 of 2022 for Medan City, which mandate a minimum of 30% green open space proportion to the total area.
2. The implementation of RTH management policies in Medan City does not align with environmental sustainability policies outlined in Indonesian Law No. 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning and Regional Regulation (PERDA) No. 1 of 2022 on the Spatial Plan for Medan City for the years 2022-2042.
3. Factors influencing the implementation of RTH policies in Medan City include the degree of desired change, program implementation, resource utilization (including budget availability), allocation of green open space in spatial planning, RTH-related work plan implementation, land availability, land value, and, in terms of policy context, factors such as power dynamics, interests, and strategies of involved actors, as well as the level of compliance with land use control supervision.

Suggestion

Considering the above conclusions and analyzing the previous discussion, the author suggests the following:

1. The Medan City government is expected to fully act as a key player in implementing existing green open space policies and to consistently realize the development of green open spaces in every area of Medan City.

2. There is a need for the socialization of Urban Spatial Planning policies, particularly those related to green open spaces, among various city development stakeholders.
3. To achieve maximum effectiveness in implementing green open space policies in Medan City, the government, especially relevant departments such as the Department of Housing, Settlements, Civil Works, and Urban Spatial Planning, and the Public Works Department, should consider both supportive and inhibiting factors in the policy implementation process. This ensures that green open spaces in Medan City can reach the 30% target as mandated by regulations.
4. The government should establish specific legislation related to the implementation of spatial planning and the fulfillment of green open spaces in Medan City.
5. The government and residents of Medan City should work together to maintain the existing green open spaces through effective collaboration

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